

# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/766,826	01/30/2004	Yung Che Fang	BHT-3244-26	3855
75	90 03/15/2005		EXAMINER	
TROXELL LA SUITE 1404	AW OFFICE PLLC		WRIGHT, I	NGRID D
5205 LEESBURG PIKE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FALLS CHURG	CH, VA 22041		2835	
			DATE MAILED, 02/15/000	•

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			4/2
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	7
	10/766,826	FANG ET AL.	٠
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
_	Ingrid Wright	2835	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	vith the correspondence address	ss
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of this od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO tute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed  rty (30) days will be considered timely.  NTHS from the mailing date of this commu.  BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	inication.
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30	January 2004		
	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow		ters, prosecution as to the me	erits is
closed in accordance with the practice unde	•	•	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application	n.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd	rawn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exami	iner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a		by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	· · ·	·	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr	***	• •	.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	·	•	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume  2. Certified copies of the priority docume  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume  application from the International Bure  * See the attached detailed Office action for a life	ents have been received. ents have been received in a riority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Sta	ge
Attachment(s)	_		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)	
<ol> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/(Paper No(s)/Mail Date</li> </ol>	. 🗂	(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152	2)
F	-, <u> </u>	•	

Art Unit: 2835

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Specification

### Rejections

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doczy et al. (US PN 6,788,527 B2)

With respect to claim 1, Doczy et al. teaches a data-inputting device (14), a combining seat (180) having a pivotal base (182) to the side edge of the data-inputting device (14). The seat includes two guiding arms (184, 186) and a connector (188). Tablet (12) has a receiving cavity (68,70) and a mating connector (78) on the bottom thereof corresponding to the seat (180). The Tablet (12) of Doczy et al. can be in a face-direction or opposite direction and can be separated from the data-inputting device (14) (see, for example, col. 11, lines 4-16).

Doczy et al. fails to disclose a second connector on the seat of the data-inputting device (14). Doczy et al. teaches only one connector in the center allowing the tablet to be connected in both directions.

Art Unit: 2835

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the singular connector of Doczy et al. with a pair of connectors at opposite ends of the base as an alternate means of allowing a tablet to be connected in both forward and rearward direction. Two connectors would allow for interconnections with a tablet whose connector is off center.

With respect to claim 2, Doczy et al. teaches a user input section (200) that may comprise keyboard buttons, a pointing device and a variety of other user interactive features (col. 10, lines 62-66).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a touchpad on the input section to provide the user with variable input means. With respect to the shape of the data-inputting device, Doczy et al. appears to be of a uniform thickness. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a data input device on an incline to allow for a more ergonomically correct keypad design and thus, potentially reduce the effect of carpal tunnel syndrome in the user.

With respect to claim 3, Doczy et al. teaches the guiding arms (184,186) having hooking devices at the upper portions thereof (col. 10, lines 31-34).

With respect to claim 4, Doczy et al. teaches the hooking devices, located at upper portions of the guiding arms (184,186), which correspond to hooking grooves in

Art Unit: 2835

the receiving cavity (68,70). Doczy et al. further discloses that any suitable interlock and release mechanism may be used (col. 10, lines 31-37).

Doczy et al. fails to teach a sliding button mounted on a side surface of the base portion (182) and a hook connected with the sliding button.

With respect to the specific location of the release mechanism, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a sliding button as a mechanism for releasing the Tablet (12) from the base (182) of Doczy et al. and to place such a mechanism at any location on the base convenient to the user.

With respect to claim 5, the guiding arms (184,186) of Doczy et al. have a recess located below the hook portions for guiding and retaining the Tablet (12) (see for example, curved area near lead lines of 184, 186 in Fig. 10).

With respect to the shape of the recess being a "U" it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize any shape that would allow the hook to engage the retaining groove portions of the Tablet (12).

With respect to claim 6, Doczy et al. teaches a connector (188) that is connectable with the communications port (78) of the Tablet (12). In operation, the communications port (78) and a connector (188) transmit communications between the Tablet (12) and the keyboard (14) (col. 10, lines 42-46).

Art Unit: 2835

Claims 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doczy et al. (US PN 6,788,527 B2) in view of Honda (US PN 5,751,547).

With respect to claim 7, the guiding arms (184, 186) act as positioning posts for the Tablet (12) of Doczy et al. (col. 10, line 32-34).

Doczy et al. fails to teach separate devices acting as positioning post in addition to the guiding arms (184,186).

Honda et al. teaches positioning posts on either side of a connector (132) (see for example, Fig. 3) that correspond to positioning holes in the bottom of the Tablet (12) (see, for example Fig. 26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide additional positioning posts, as taught by Honda et al. in the Tablet (12) of Doczy et al. and thus, provide better alignment between the connector of the Tablet (12) and the connector of the base.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Shimano et al. and Chiang et al. show the general state of the art regarding tablet and laptop configurations.

Any inquiry concerning this communication of earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone is 571-272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

Art Unit: 2835

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Field can be reached on 571-272-2092. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained form the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pairdirect.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).

**IDW** 

LYNN FEILD HIPFRYISARY DATEAIT EVAA

SUPERVISORY PATEAT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800

Page 6